

and presentation of his or her official credentials.

(e)(1) Each person who buys or sells, for his or her own account or as the agent of the buyer or seller, transports, receives for transportation, offers for sale or transportation, or otherwise handles swine in interstate commerce, must keep records relating to the transfer of ownership, shipment, or handling of the swine, such as yarding receipts, sale tickets, invoices, and waybills upon which is recorded:

(i) all serial numbers and other approved means of identification appearing on the swine that are necessary to identify it to the person from whom it was purchased or otherwise obtained; and

(ii) the street address, including city and state, or the township, county, and state, and the telephone number, if available, of the person from whom the swine were purchased or otherwise obtained.

(2) Each person required to keep records under this paragraph must maintain the records at his/her or its place of business for at least 2 years after the person has sold or otherwise disposed of the swine to another person, and for such further period as the Administrator may require by written notice to the person, for purposes of any investigation or action involving the swine identified in the records. The person shall make the records available for inspection and copying during ordinary business hours (8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday) by any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, upon that employee's request and presentation of his or her official credentials.

(f) No person may remove or tamper with any approved means of identification required to be on swine pursuant to this section while it is in interstate commerce, except at the time of slaughter as provided in 9 CFR 309.16(e).

(g) Written requests for approval of swine identification devices and markings not listed in paragraph (b) of this section should be sent to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, Cattle Diseases and Surveillance, 4700 River Road Unit

36, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231. If the Administrator determines that the devices and markings will provide a means of tracing swine in interstate commerce, a proposal will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER to add the devices and markings to the list of approved means of swine identification.

[53 FR 40385, Oct. 14, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 11156, Mar. 27, 1990; 55 FR 15320, Apr. 23, 1990; 59 FR 67612, Dec. 30, 1994]

PART 72—TEXAS (SPLENETIC) FEVER IN CATTLE

Sec.

72.1 Ticks [Boophilus annulatus (Margaropus annulatus), Boophilus microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.

72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States and vectors of said disease in the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Island of Guam: Restrictions on movement of cattle.

72.3 Areas quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Island of Guam.

72.4 [Reserved]

72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.

72.6 Interstate movement of cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks.

72.7 Interstate movement of cattle from cooperating States.

72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by APHIS inspector.

72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by APHIS inspector required.

72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.

72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in non-infectious pens or premises.

72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.

72.13 Permitted dips and procedures.

72.14 [Reserved]

72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by the Administrator, APHIS on recommendations of State authorities; facilities.

- 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.
- 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.
- 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.
- 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.
- 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.
- 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and treatment after containing infested or exposed animals.
- 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and treated.
- 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or treating required.
- 72.25 Dipping methods.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, and 134f; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

SOURCE: 28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 72.1 Ticks [Boophilus annulatus (Margaropus annulatus), Boophilus microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.

No animals infested with ticks [Boophilus annulatus (Margaropus annulatus), Boophilus microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi] or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, except as provided in this part.

§ 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States and vectors of said disease in the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Island of Guam: Restrictions on movement of cattle.

Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease known as splenetic or tick fever exists in cattle in portions of the State of Texas and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Notice is also hereby given that ticks which are vectors of said disease exist in the Northern Mariana Islands, the Common-

wealth of Puerto Rico, and the Island of Guam. Therefore, portions of the State of Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Island of Guam are hereby quarantined as provided in §§ 72.3 and 72.5, and the movement of cattle therefrom into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this part and part 71 of this chapter.

[43 FR 60864, Dec. 29, 1978]

§ 72.3 Areas quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Island of Guam.

The entire Territories of the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Island of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are quarantined.

[43 FR 60864, Dec. 29, 1978]

§ 72.4 [Reserved]

§ 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.

The following portions of the specified counties in Texas are quarantined:

(a) That portion of *Val Verde County* lying generally southwest of a line beginning at the point on the south bank of the Devils River where the Amistad Dam Compound east fence intersects the water line and following this east fence of the compound in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of the Amistad Dam Compound, approximately 1¾ miles; thence, following the meanderings of this compound fence in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the east right-of-way fence of the old railroad, approximately ¾ miles; thence, following the old railroad right-of-way fence in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the right-of-way fence of the present Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately ¾ miles; thence, following Southern Pacific Railroad in a southeasterly direction to a point directly north across a gravel road from the northeast corner of the Slover Field, approximately 5¾ miles; thence, south across this gravel road to the northeast

corner of the Slover Field and following the meanderings of the east fence of the Slover Field in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the northeast corner of the Woodson Field #1, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of Woodson Field #1 east fence in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north fence of the Payne Pasture; thence, following the north fence of the Payne Pasture in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the west fence of the Payne Pasture in a southeasterly direction across Cienegas Creek to its junction with Kite Road, approximately 100 yards; thence, following Kite Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects Garza Lane, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following Garza Lane in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following Garza Lane in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 277 Spur, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 277 Spur in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Hudson Drive, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following Hudson Drive in a southeasterly direction to where it joins Rio Grande Drive, formerly called Silo Field Road, approximately $\frac{6}{10}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of Rio Grande Drive in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the east fence of the Rudy Mota Vega,¹ approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Rudy Mota Vega in a southerly direction to where it joins the San Felipe Creek, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following San Felipe Creek in an easterly direction to where it joins the W. L. Moody Rancho Rio Grande north fence of the Leroyce Pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Leroyce Pasture north fence in an easterly direction to a corner where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277 being the east fence of the Rancho Rio Grande, approximately $3\frac{3}{10}$ miles; thence, following the Rancho Rio Grande east fence (on the west side of Highway 277) in a

southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Val Verde-Kinney County Line, approximately $9\frac{9}{10}$ miles

(b) That portion of *Kinney County* lying generally southwest of a line beginning at the point where the Rancho Rio Grande east fence intersects the Val Verde-Kinney County Line; thence, following the meanderings of the Rancho Rio Grande east fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Kinney-Maverick County Line, approximately 14 miles.

(c) That portion of *Maverick County* lying generally southeasterly of a line beginning at the point where the Rancho Rio Grande east fence intersects the Kinney-Maverick County Line; thence, following the Rancho Rio Grande east fence in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the southeast corner of the Rancho Rio Grande four section pasture, approximately $2\frac{7}{10}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the Rancho Rio Grande four section pasture in a westerly direction to a point where it intersects the Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately $2\frac{5}{10}$ miles; thence, following the right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District Lateral #2, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Maverick County Water District Lateral #2 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Calley property, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, east along the north fence of the Calley property to a corner, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the east fence of the Calley property in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the Hal Bowles Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Hal Bowles Ranch in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Lehman Brothers Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Lehman north fence in a southeasterly direction to a drainage canal, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the drainage canal in

¹ Vega is a flat lowland area.

a southerly direction to the north fence of the Las Vegas Ranch, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Las Vegas Ranch fence in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Alex Ritchie north fence, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, along the north fence of the Alex Ritchie Farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southerly direction to where it intersects the C.P. & L. Power Plant Road, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the C.P. & L. Power Plant Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap,² approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the south fence of the Beer Joint Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction into the City of Eagle Pass, Texas, and following the meanderings of U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction to its intersection with Church Street, approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following Church Street in a westerly direction to its intersection with Commercial Street, approximately $\frac{5}{10}$ mile; thence, following Commercial Street in a southerly direction to its intersection with Garrison Street, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, following Garrison Street in an easterly direction to its intersection with Adams Street, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of Adams Street in a southerly direction to where it becomes Industrial Park Road, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the meanderings of Industrial Park Road to where it intersects

Brown Street, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following Brown Street in an easterly direction to the intersection of Farm Road 1021, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following Farm Road 1021 in a southeasterly direction to the intersection of Farm Road 1021 and Farm Road 2366; thence, following Farm Road 2366 in a southwesterly direction to an intersection of Farm Road 2366 and a paved county road, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, continuing along a paved county road in a southwesterly direction to a cattle guard at the eastmost corner of the Loma Linda Ranch double fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the Loma Linda Ranch, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same double fence in a southerly direction to the north fence of the W.D. Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence along the north property line of the W.D. Ranch in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence along the meanderings of the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to the northwest corner of the El Indio Land Company Ranch, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same double fence parallel to the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Kiesling Rio Lado Farm, approximately 4 miles; thence, following the same double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the west fence of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture west double fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence along the north property line of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture in a northeasterly direction to

² A trap is an area in which animals may be trapped.

where it intersects the Maverick County quarantine fence at El Indio vat, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Maverick County quarantine line fence in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the Kiesling Lake Pasture, approximately $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, along the Kiesling Lake Pasture double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Dick Swartz Ranch Mansfield Pasture, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of a double fence in a southeasterly direction paralleling the Rio Grande River to the south fence of the Swartz Ranch Mansfield Pasture, approximately 5 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the south fence of the Swartz Ranch Mansfield Pasture in a northeasterly direction to the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road which will be called the Mines Road from this point south, approximately 4 miles; thence, following the Mines Road in a southeasterly direction to the Maverick-Webb County Line, approximately 14 miles.

(d) That portion of *Webb County* lying generally southwest of a line beginning at the point where the Maverick-Webb County Line intersects the Mines Road and following this road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch, approximately $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Mines Road, approximately $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following the Mines Road in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Del Mar Boulevard and Interstate Highway 35, approximately $16\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following Interstate Highway 35 in a southerly direction to its intersection with Matamoros Street (U.S. Highway 83), approximately $4\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following Matamoros Street (U.S. Highway 83) in an easterly direction approxi-

mately 1 mile to where Matamoros Street (U.S. Highway 83) becomes Guadalupe Street; thence, following Guadalupe Street in an easterly direction approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to where U.S. Highway 83 turns in a southerly direction; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction, approximately $12\frac{3}{10}$ miles to where it intersects the north double fence of the H.B. Zachary Ranch; thence, following the meanderings of this double fence in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same double fence, approximately $5\frac{5}{10}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the H.B. Zachary west double fence in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the H.B. Zachary Ranch south double fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83 at the Webb-Zapata County Line, approximately 4 miles.

(e) That portion of *Zapata County* lying generally southwest of a line beginning at the point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Webb-Zapata County Line and following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Martinez Windmill Trap north fence, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, east along the north fence of the Martinez Windmill Trap to the northeast corner of same, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Martinez Windmill Trap in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of same, approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ mile; thence, along the south fence of the Martinez Windmill Trap in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Juan Vidaurri heirs' pasture north fence, approximately $2\frac{5}{10}$ miles; thence, following the Juan Vidaurri heirs' pasture north fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of same, approximately $1\frac{5}{10}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Juan Vidaurri heirs' pasture east fence in a southerly

direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Dye Farm, approximately $2\frac{5}{10}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Dye Farm in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Zapata City Limits fence, approximately 25 miles; thence, along the Zapata City Limits fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Zapata City Limits fence in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the Eddie Bravo Trap, approximately $2\frac{5}{10}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the Eddie Bravo Trap in a westerly direction to its intersection with the water line of Falcon Lake, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the water line of Falcon Lake in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with U.S. Highway 83, approximately $1\frac{2}{10}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Zapata-Starr County Line, approximately $23\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

(f) That portion of *Starr County* lying generally south of a line beginning at the point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Zapata-Starr County Line and following a fence along the Zapata-Starr County Line in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Falcon State Park, approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Falcon State Park in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately 100 yards; thence following the same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to a cattle guard at the entrance of Falcon State Park at Old U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, across Park Road 46 at the entrance to Falcon State Park on Old U.S. Highway 83 and following the park enclosure fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately 100 yards; thence, following Falcon State Park fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence,

following the same fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the IBWC Compound, approximately $\frac{5}{10}$ mile; thence, following the IBWC Compound north fence in an easterly direction to its intersection with Old U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following Old U.S. Highway 83, also known as F.M. Road 2098, south and southeast to its junction with the present U.S. Highway 83, approximately $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southeasterly direction to the south fence of the M. Ramirez pasture at the north city limits of Roma, Texas, approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the M. Ramirez pasture in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the G. Madrigal Ranch, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the west fence of the G. Madrigal Ranch in a southeasterly direction, around the east side of the R. Pena addition to the city of Roma, Texas, to a dirt road, approximately $\frac{9}{10}$ mile; thence, following the same dirt road in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83 at the Roma Graveyard, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in an easterly direction to the southwest corner of the Lupe Villarreal pasture on the north side of U.S. Highway 83, approximately $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Lupe Villarreal pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Lupe Villarreal pasture in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Roberto Corona pasture, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the north fence of the Roberto Corona pasture in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the West City Limits Road, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the West City Limits Road in a northerly direction to the north fence of the Rene Smith property, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the east and north fences of the Rene Smith property to where it joins the east fence of the Laguna Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence,

following the east fence of the Laguna Ranch in a northerly direction to a cattle guard on the El Sauz Road, approximately 2 miles; thence, crossing to the El Sauz Road to the east fence of the same and following the El Sauz Road in a southeasterly direction to the northwest corner of the M. Fuentes pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the M Fuentes pasture in an easterly direction to the west fence of the Rene Soliz pasture, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Rene Soliz pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Rene Soliz pasture in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a northerly direction to where it joins the North City Limits Road, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the North City Limits Road in an easterly direction to where it joins FM Road 755, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, following FM Road 755 in a northeasterly direction to the Los Olmos Creek Bridge, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, crossing under the Los Olmos Creek Bridge in a southerly direction to the east city limits of Rio Grande City, Texas, approximately 80 yards; thence, following the meanderings of the fence along the east city limits of Rio Grande City, Texas, in a southerly direction to the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{9}{10}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southerly direction to the M.P. Railroad right-of-way, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, crossing the M.P. Railroad right-of-way in a southerly direction to U.S. Highway 83, approximately 100 yards; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southeasterly direction to the Starr-

Hidalgo County Line, approximately 16 miles.

(g) That portion of *Hidalgo County* lying generally south of a line beginning at the point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Starr-Hidalgo County Line and following the south side of U.S. Highway 83 right-of-way in an easterly direction to the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch, approximately 4 miles; thence, following the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch in a southerly direction to the north fence of the railroad right-of-way, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the railroad right-of-way in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Havanna Road, approximately $\frac{6}{10}$ mile; thence, following the Havanna Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately 75 yards; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the IBWC Levee, approximately 4 miles; thence, following the IBWC Levee in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it joins FM Road No. 1016 at Madero, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following FM Road No. 1016 in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the Old Military Road, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Old Military Road in a southeasterly direction to the North Granjeno Road, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the North Granjeno Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects Shary Road, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, south on Shary Road to where it intersects the IBWC Levee, approximately 50 yards; thence, following the meanderings of the IBWC Levee in an easterly direction to where it intersects FM Road 1926, approximately 3 miles; thence, following FM Road 1926 in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 281 Spur, approximately 27 miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 281 Spur in an easterly direction to

where it becomes U.S. Highway 281, approximately $4\frac{7}{10}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Hidalgo-Cameron County Line, approximately 22 miles.

(h) That portion of *Cameron County* lying generally south of a line beginning at the point where the Hidalgo-Cameron County Line intersects U.S. Highway 281 following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Willacy County Canal, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the Willacy County Canal in a northerly direction to the C.P.&L. Company double pole power line, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the C.P.&L. Company double pole power line in an easterly direction to where it intersects FM Road No. 1479, approximately $7\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, south on FM Road No. 1479 to where it intersects a county road, approximately 50 yards; thence, following said county road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Ohio Station Road, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, southwest on Ohio Station Road to where it intersects the Cameron County Water District drain ditch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Cameron County Water District drain ditch around the San Benito Water District Reservoir in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the San Benito Water District Reservoir, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, continuing along the Cameron County Water District drain ditch in a northeasterly direction to where it joins the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, south and east along the meanderings of the Cameron County Water District drain ditch to where it again joins the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately $3\frac{7}{10}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca Rancho Viejo in an easterly direction to where it intersects FM Road 1421, approximately 2 miles; thence, following FM Road 1421 in a southerly direction to where it intersects FM Road 1732, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following FM Road 1732 in an easterly direction to where it intersects Carmen Avenue, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following Carmen Avenue in a southerly direction to where it inter-

sects the south loop of the Resaca de la Guerra, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca de la Guerra in an easterly direction to where it intersects the MP Railroad, approximately 7 miles; thence, following the MP Railroad in a southerly direction to where it intersects Boca Chica Boulevard, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following Boca Chica Boulevard in an easterly direction to where it becomes Boca Chica Road and continuing in the same direction on Boca Chica Road to where it intersects a drain ditch, approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following this drain ditch in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Brownsville Ship Channel, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the Brownsville Ship Channel in a northeasterly direction to where it enters the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of approximately $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

[49 FR 49611, Dec. 21, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 21796, May 29, 1985]

§ 72.6 Interstate movement of cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks.

Cattle of any quarantined area where tick eradication is not being conducted,³ which, with an interval of 7 to 12 days between dippings immediately preceding shipment, have been properly dipped twice with a permitted dip as provided in § 72.13, at a designated dipping station approved under § 72.16 that is located within the State of origin of the shipment, or which have been otherwise treated under the supervision of an APHIS inspector in a manner approved in specific cases by the Administrator, APHIS at such designated dipping station, and which just prior to final dipping are inspected by an APHIS inspector and found to be apparently free from ticks, may, so far as the regulations in this part are concerned, upon certification by the inspector, be shipped or transported

³Information as to the identity of such areas may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, Cattle Diseases and Surveillance, 4700 River Road Unit 36, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231.

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interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9 through 72.15.

[36 FR 20358, Oct. 21, 1971; 38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973, as amended at 50 FR 430, Jan. 4, 1985; 56 FR 51974, 51975, Oct. 17, 1991; 59 FR 67612, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 72.7 Interstate movement of cattle from cooperating States.

Cattle in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with State authorities,³ which on inspection by an APHIS inspector are found to be apparently free from ticks, may, after one dipping, with a permitted dip as provided in § 72.13, under the supervision of an APHIS inspector and certification by the inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for dip as provided in § 72.13, under the supervision of an APHIS inspector and certification by the inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9 through 72.15.

[36 FR 20358, Oct. 21, 1971, as amended at 56 FR 51975, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by APHIS inspector.

Cattle located in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, and which are on premises shown by the official records of tick eradication to be free from ticks, may, upon inspection and certification by an APHIS inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose without dipping upon compliance with the requirements set forth under §§ 72.9, 72.10, 72.12.

[28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, as amended at 56 FR 51975, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by APHIS inspector required.

All interstate movements of inspected and certified and dipped and certified cattle shall be accompanied to final destination by a certificate of an APHIS inspector (which certificate shall show that the cattle so being moved have been dipped as required by

§ 72.6 or by § 72.7 and are free of ticks, or have been inspected as required by § 72.8 and are free of ticks); all such certificates shall be handled, delivered, kept, and preserved in accordance with the provisions of § 72.16; and all such cattle shall be handled through non-infectious pens, alleys, and chutes, and when shipped shall be loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks, and shall not be unloaded in the quarantined area except at such points reserved for noninfested cattle as may from time to time be authorized by APHIS.

[28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, as amended at 56 FR 51975, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.

All such interstate movements of inspected or dipped and certified cattle are subject to such restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the regulations in this subchapter, as may be imposed at destination by the officials of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.

Cattle of the quarantined area shall be considered infested and shall not be placed in noninfectious pens or premises until after the final inspection or dipping.

§ 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.

The cattle shall not be exposed to tick infestation after treatment and/or inspection.

§ 72.13 Permitted dips and procedures.

(a) *Dipping requirements; facilities; handling.* The dipping of cattle for interstate movement shall be done only with a permitted dip and at places where proper equipment is provided for dipping and for handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to infection after the final dipping. Cattle which are to be dipped shall be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst prior to

dipping, be carefully handled, and not dipped while they are in a heated or exhausted condition. Dipped cattle shall not be loaded for shipment until dry.⁴

(b) *Permitted dips.* The dips at present permitted by the Department in official dipping for interstate movement are:

(1) Approved proprietary brands of a Dioxathion (Delnav[®]) emulsifiable concentrate used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.150 percent.⁴

(2) Approved proprietary brands of coumaphos (Co-Ral[®]), 25 percent wettable powder or flowable form labeled for use as a 0.25 percent dip and used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.250.⁴

(3) Approved proprietary brands of organophosphorous insecticides (Prolate[®]) if used in a Prolate-water bath where the concentration level is at least 0.15 percent and if used in accordance with the EPA approved label.

(4) Approved proprietary brands of organophosphorous insecticides (Cioldrin[®]) if used in a concentration of 0.44 to 0.54 percent and if used in accordance with the EPA approved label.

(c) *Approval of dips.* Proprietary brands of dips are permitted to be used for purposes of this part only when approved by the Administrator, APHIS. Before a dip will be specifically approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of ticks, APHIS will require that the product be registered under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 135 *et seq.*); that its efficacy and stability have been demonstrated; that trials have been conducted to determine that its concentration can be maintained and that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle with a solution of definite strength will effectually eradicate

ticks without injury to the animals dipped.

(d) *Tissue residues; restriction on slaughter.* Tissue residues are created following use of certain dips. Animals treated with such dips should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). The length of this period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the inspector who supervises the dipping.

[33 FR 18089, Dec. 5, 1968, as amended at 34 FR 12214, July 24, 1969; 36 FR 19157, Sept. 30, 1971; 36 FR 19972, Oct. 14, 1971; 37 FR 13529, July 11, 1972; 38 FR 19012, July 17, 1973; 40 FR 12768, Mar. 21, 1975; 42 FR 19854, Apr. 15, 1977; 47 FR 11002, Mar. 15, 1982; 49 FR 19799, May 10, 1984; 49 FR 32540, Aug. 15, 1984; 50 FR 430, 431, Jan. 4, 1985; 56 FR 51974, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.14 [Reserved]

§ 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

When the cattle are to be dipped under APHIS supervision the owner of the cattle, offered for shipment, or his agent duly authorized thereto, shall first execute and deliver to an APHIS inspector an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to said cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping or other treatment under this part, or resulting from any subsequent treatment prior to their interstate shipment, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested, and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such owner which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped or treated.

[28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, as amended at 56 FR 51975, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by the Administrator, APHIS on recommendations of State authorities; facilities.

When deemed advisable and upon recommendation by the proper livestock sanitary authorities, designated dipping stations may be approved by the

⁴Care is required when treating animals and in maintaining required concentration of chemicals in dipping baths. Detailed information concerning the use of, criteria for, and names of proprietary brands of permitted dips for which specific permission has been granted, and concerning the use of compressed air, vat management techniques, and other pertinent information may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, Cattle Diseases and Surveillance, 4700 River Road Unit 36, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231.

Administrator, APHIS as points at which cattle of the quarantined area of the State in which said station is located may be inspected, dipped, and certified for interstate movement. The facilities furnished shall include proper dipping equipment, noninfectious pens constructed in accordance with § 72.17 and a roofed or covered section of pens of sufficient size to protect all dipped animals from exposure to rain or hot sun. All alleys, chutes, and pens shall be paved or properly floored.

[28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, as amended at 50 FR 430, Jan. 4, 1985; 56 FR 51974, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.

(a) *Specifications for construction and maintenance.* Cattle of the free area, and cattle of the quarantined area when properly dipped, inspected, and certified in accordance with this part, which are transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area shall not be unloaded therein for rest, feed, and water unless they are unloaded into the properly equipped, noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at such points as may from time to time be authorized by APHIS. Such noninfectious pens and the platforms, chutes, and alleys leading thereto shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out in paragraphs (a)(1) to (6) of this section.

(1) The outside fences enclosing such pens, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(2) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms used by cattle of the quarantined area, there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other pens, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall

be built and maintained outside thereof on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach a cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(4) The only means of egress from such pens shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot fences as required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section, to cars for reforwarding; and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such pens and other adjacent premises.

(5) Such noninfectious premises shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water from the surrounding area will not flow on to or through them.

(6) Such pens shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "Noninfectious Pens" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

(b) *Materials for use in noninfectious pens; source, shipment, handling.* The hay, straw, or similar materials required for feed and bedding in such noninfectious pens shall be shipped in noninfectious cars from points outside of the quarantined area so handled that they may not become infectious.

[28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, as amended at 56 FR 51975, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.

(a) *Tick-infested cattle.* Cattle of the free area which are tick-infested may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping equipment is not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Administrator, APHIS.

(b) *Tick-exposed cattle.* Cattle of the free area which have been exposed to tick infestation may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.7: *Provided, however,* That when dipping equipment is not

available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Administrator, APHIS.

(c) *Cattle moved contrary to regulations.* Cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area to the free area without first having been treated in the manner provided in either § 72.6 or § 72.7 or inspected in the manner provided in § 72.8 shall not be shipped or moved interstate until they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping equipment is not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Administrator, APHIS.

[28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, as amended at 50 FR 430, Jan. 4, 1985; 56 FR 51974, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.

Pine straw, grass, or similar litter collected from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore pine straw, grass, or similar litter originating in the quarantined area shall not be transported or moved interstate therefrom or used as packing material or car bedding for commodities or livestock to be transported or moved from the quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to or through the free area of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, unless such material is first disinfected in accordance with the provisions of § 72.24.

§ 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.

The exhibition of noninfected cattle at fairs or exhibitions in the quarantined area and their reshipment to the free area without dipping may, by written order of the Administrator, APHIS be permitted: *Provided,* That the cattle shall be handled under such conditions as may be prescribed in each

case to preclude any danger of the spread of infection.

[28 FR 5940, June 13, 1963, as amended at 56 FR 51974, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.

Animals other than cattle which are infested with ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*] or exposed to tick infestation shall not be moved interstate unless they are treated, handled, and moved in accordance with the requirements specified in §§ 72.9 through 72.15 and § 72.18 of this part governing the interstate movement of cattle.

§ 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and treatment after containing infested or exposed animals.

Cars and other vehicles, and yards, pens, chutes, or other premises or facilities, which have contained interstate shipments of animals infested with or exposed to ticks, shall be cleaned and treated within 72 hours of use and prior to further use in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 72.13 under supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973]

§ 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and treated.

Cars or other vehicles which have carried cattle exposed to or infested with ticks within the quarantined area of any State shall be cleaned and treated in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 72.13 before being moved interstate under supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973]

§ 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or treating required.

The litter and manure removed from cars, boats, or other vehicles and from pens, chutes, alleys, or other premises or inclosures which have contained

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interstate shipments of tick-infested animals, shall be destroyed or treated by the transportation or yard company, or other owner thereof, under APHIS supervision, by saturating it in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 72.13, or shall be otherwise disposed of under prior permission received from the Administrator, APHIS.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 56 FR 51974, 51975, Oct. 17, 1991]

§ 72.25 Dipping methods.

Dipping is accomplished by thoroughly wetting the entire skin by either immersion in a chemical solution in a dip vat, or by spraying with a chemical solution using a spray-dip machine or a hand-held sprayer.

[50 FR 430, Jan. 4, 1985]

PART 73—SCABIES IN CATTLE

Sec.

73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.

73.1a [Reserved]

73.1b Quarantine policy.

73.1c Definitions.

73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter from quarantined or nonquarantined areas; conditions under which permitted.

73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.

73.4 Interstate shipment of exposed but not visibly diseased cattle from a quarantined or nonquarantined area; conditions under which permitted.

73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.

73.6 Placarding means of conveyance and marking billing of shipments of treated scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.

73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.

73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.

73.9 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

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73.12 Ivermectin.

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 4–7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791–792, as amended; secs. 1–4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123–126, 134b, 134f; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

§ 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.

(a) *Cattle affected with scabies.* No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

(b) *Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies.* No cattle which, just prior to movement, were affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

(c) *Cattle from area quarantined for scabies.* No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as provided in this part.

[28 FR 5945, June 13, 1963, as amended at 41 FR 5384, Feb. 6, 1976]

§ 73.1a [Reserved]

§ 73.1b Quarantine policy.

The Act of March 3, 1905, as amended (21 U.S.C. 123), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to quarantine any State, or any portion of any State, when he determines the fact that any animals in such jurisdiction are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of livestock or that the contagion of any such disease exists, or that vectors which may disseminate any such disease exist in such jurisdiction. Pursuant to this authority, the Department has quarantined various areas because of cattle scabies and has issued the regulations in this part governing the interstate movement of cattle from such areas. It is the policy of the Department to quarantine those portions of any State that are clearly identifiable, and in which exist animals affected with cattle scabies, or mites which are the contagion of said disease and not to quarantine an entire State for cattle scabies if the State adopts and enforces requirements for the intrastate movement of cattle that are at least as stringent as the requirements in the